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Strong drill results increase Kebigada mineralisation at Giro Gold Project

Highlights - Kebigada

- Strong mineralisation defined over 400m width in the central portion of the Kebigada target – Line 17
- Majority of holes within the Kebigada shear zone commenced and ended in mineralisation
- Mineralised structures apparently increase in grade and steepen at depth Line 17
- Significant intercepts from 18 RC drill holes (2,169m) include:
 - o GRRC162: 25m at 1.25g/t Au from 3m including 10m at 2.27g/t Au from 5m
 - o GRRC172: 31m at 2.41g/t Au from 110m including 18m at 3.31g/t Au from 122m
 - GRRC173: 55m at 1.32g/t Au from 31m including 8m at 2.36g/t Au from 75m; 19m at 1.55g/t Au from 99m and 25m at 1.86g/t Au from 131m including 10m at 2.70g/t Au from 140m
 - GRRC174: 31m at 1.18g/t Au from 46m including 9m at 2.46g/t Au from 61m
 - GRRC175: 32m at 1.30g/t Au from 65m including 9m at 2.33g/t Au from 78m
 - GRRC176: 43m at 1.10g/t Au from 16m including 9m at 1.82g/t Au from 16m
 - GRRC177: 64m at 0.94g/t Au from 32m including 11m at 1.41g/t Au from 84m
 - GRRC178: 12m at 1.30g/t Au from 11m

Kebigada diamond hole GRDD008 confirms good grades down to 200 vertical metres, with significant results including:

23m at 1.52g/t Au from 24m including 3m at 4.96g/t Au from 25m, 31m at 1.50g/t Au from 202m including 1m at 26.9g/t Au from 208m and 33m at 1.33g/t Au from 237m including 10m at 2.46g/t Au from 249m

• Completion of the infill RC and diamond programmes expected by end 2016

Highlights – Douze Match

- Results received for 54 shallow scout RC holes for 2,684m and 5 diamond drill holes for 581m at Douze Match
- Best results include:
 - DMRC125: 3m at 2.98g/t Au from 24m
 - DMDD005: 3.95m at 2.99g/t Au from 21.3m including 3.1m at 3.47g/t Au from 21.3m
 - o DMDD006: 0.3m at 17.8g/t Au from 30.5m
- Two scout RC drill lines completed across the contact zone at Siona (south-western part of Douze Match) where quartz veins and stringers were intersected over widths of 150-200m, assays are pending
- Next results from both Kebigada and Douze Match expected in mid-December

Burey Gold Limited (ASX: BYR) ("Burey") reports results for one diamond hole and an additional 18 RC drill holes for 2,169m which continue to prove up significant gold mineralisation from the infill drilling programme at the Kebigada Prospect on its Giro Gold Project in the Moto Greenstone Belt, NE Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC").

At Douze Match, results were reported for 54 shallow scout RC drill holes for 2,684m from several broadly spaced lines designed to test the source of gold over the north-eastern portion of the 6km soil anomaly. All results were also reported for the remaining 5 diamond holes (two holes DMDD003 and DMDD004 being abandoned at shallow depths) which tested the depth extension of the Tango shear and mineralisation along the granite contact zone. Drilling has now commenced at Siona (the south-western part of Douze Match) where a broad zone of intense shearing and quartz veins, worked historically by the Belgians and recently by artisanal means, has been intersected over approximately 150 - 200 metres across the contact zone in the southwestern part of the 6km soil anomaly.

Commenting on these results from the infill resource drilling at the Kebigada target, Chairman Klaus Eckhof stated: "The Giro Gold Project is developing as a broader project with a number of strong prospects already defined. The Kebigada prospect infill drilling program is progressing as expected with the target to deliver a maiden resource by end of January 2017.

We have observed that recent infill drilling at Kebigada has extended the width along strike accompanied by an apparent increase in grade with depth. At Douze Match, we are improving our understanding of the structural controls on mineralisation. With gold widely encountered over a large area and current drilling along the contact zone having just started, a clearer picture should emerge in the coming months. Logging and structural interpretations of recent diamond drilling at Douze Match will also assist ongoing target generation."

Kebigada Shear Zone

Results have now been received for all infill holes drilled on Lines 16 and 17 which cover the southern and central portion of defined mineralisation as shown in plan in Figure 1 and in section in Figures 2 and 3 and summarised in Table 1. On Line 16 gold mineralisation was defined over a width of 300 metres with significant intercepts reported over 100m adjacent to the western bounding shear. In addition to the good mineralisation reported previously on Line 16 as shown in Figure 2, a zone of 25m at 1.25g/t Au from 3m including 10m at 2.27g/t Au from 5m was reported for GRRC162.

On Line 17 significant mineralisation was defined over 400 metres width across the shear zone. Best results included:

- 31m at 2.41g/t Au from 110m including 18m at 3.31g/t Au from 122m in GRRC172
- 55m at 1.32g/t Au from 31m including 8m at 2.36g/t Au from 75m, 19m at 1.55g/t Au from 99m and 25m at 1.86g/t Au from 131m including 10m at 2.70g/t Au from 140m in GRRC173
- 31m at 1.18g/t Au from 46m including 9m at 2.46g/t Au from 61m in GRRC174
- 32m at 1.30g/t Au from 65m including 9m at 2.33g/t Au from 78m in GRRC175
- 43m at 1.10g/t Au from 16m including 9m at 1.82g/t Au from 16m in GRRC176
- 64m at 0.94g/t Au from 32m including 11m at 1.41g/t Au from 84m in GRRC177
- 12m at 1.30g/t Au from 11m in GRRC178

Both holes GRRC177 and GRRC178 had samples losses of 11m and 8m respectively within the mineralised zone which would have impacted negatively on the true length and grade of the intersection. Sample losses were largely a result of drilling in areas of previous artisanal activity. Nearly all holes drilled on Line 17 within the 400m wide zone of mineralisation ended in mineralisation.

The shear zone is comprised of a number of individual mineralised structures which are interpreted to steepen at depth with an apparent increase in grade as seen in GRDD002 which reported 38.1m at 2.53g/t Au from 191m including 30.6m at 3.00g/t Au from 198.5m. The same interpreted structure reported 31m at 2.41g/t Au from 110m including 18m at 3.31g/t Au from 122m in GRRC172 and near surface mineralisation of 55m at 1.32g/t Au from 31m in GRRC173.

Additional results from holes completed on Line 18 are expected around mid-December.

A summary of most significant intercepts from infill drilling and previous drilling is shown in Figure 1 where mineralisation is defined over a strike length of 1,500m and remains open to depths exceeding 200 metres.

Two diamond holes have been completed on Lines 2 and 1 and confirm continuity of mineralisation below depths of 200m. Diamond hole GRDD008 drilled on Line 2 reported intersections of 23m at 1.52g/t Au from 24m including 3m at 4.96g/t Au from 25m, 31m at 1.50g/t Au from 202m including 1m at 26.9g/t Au from 208m and 33m at 1.33g/t Au from 237m including 10m at 2.46g/t Au from 249m. Abundant pyrite mineralisation and quartz stringers were intersected in GRDD009 between 36m – 138m with results expected mid-December.

The MSA Group from Johannesburg, South Africa, has been appointed to prepare the maiden inferred mineral resource estimate at Kebigada. Its personnel have recently concluded a field visit in preparation for the resource estimate at Kebigada where infill and depth extensional drilling is ongoing.

One diamond rig and one RC rig are currently drilling at Kebigada. To date, 5 diamond holes have been completed for 1,422m with one hole remaining in the planned programme. Eight RC holes remain from Lines 18 and 3 with the infill programme expected to be completed before shutdown at the end of 2016. This will ensure all results are reported to ensure the resource estimate is completed early in 2017.

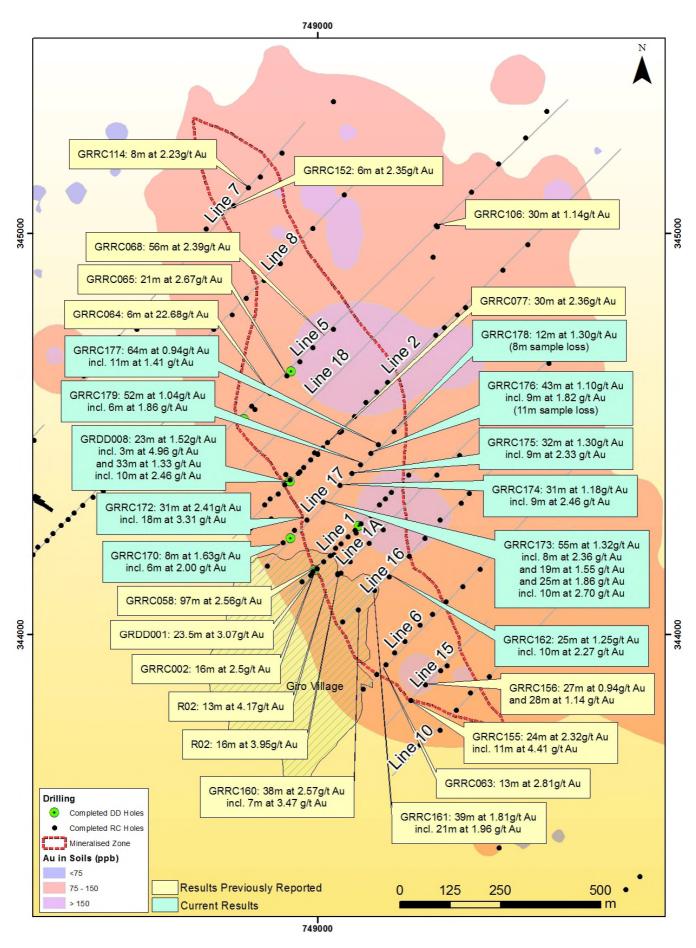


Figure 1: RC drill hole locations and significant mineralised intercepts at Kebigada.

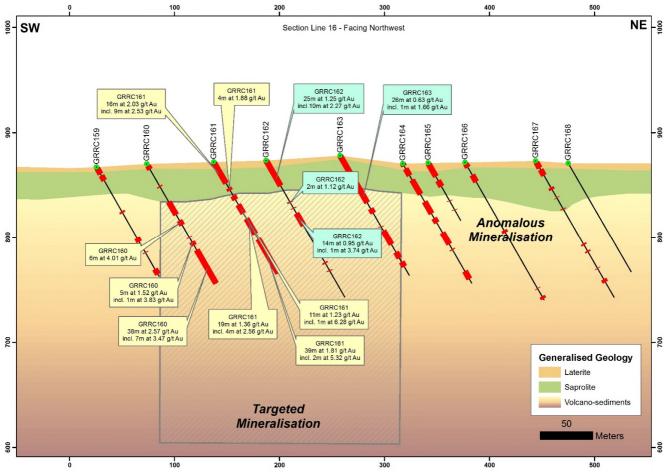


Figure 2: Section across Line 16 showing the mineralised intercepts

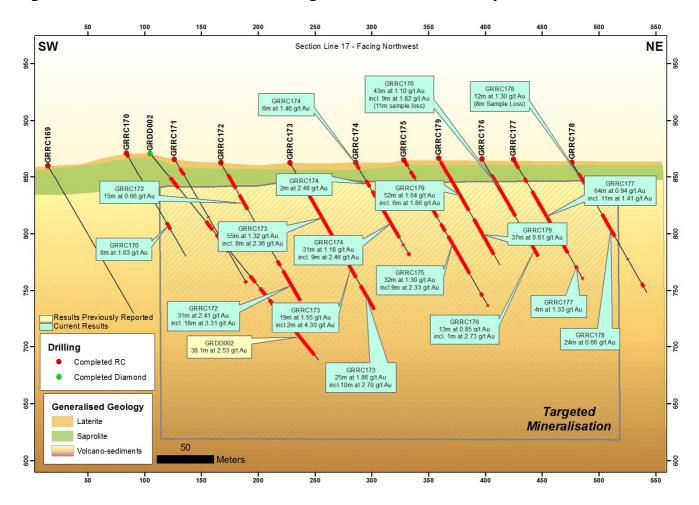


Figure 3: Section across Line 17 showing the mineralised intercepts over 400m

Douze Match

Results have been received for 54 shallow RC scout drill holes for 2,684m drilled on 5 lines as shown in Figure 4 (red dots) and summarised in Table 2. The granite contact was intersected in DMRC104 on Line 9 with a best intercept of 6m at 1.19g/t Au from 12m confirming continuation of mineralisation along the contact zone. Two diamond holes were lost before reaching the contact zone due to bad ground. Further drilling will be undertaken to test mineralisation in the contact zone along strike which will confirm the true mineralised potential of the contact zone which extends for a further 6km beyond the Siona workings to the southwest. The Siona target area and soil anomaly, shown in Figure 5, has been worked extensively by the Belgians and more recently by artisanal miners where quartz veins have been exposed over widths of 40 - 50m across the structure. Drilling has commenced over workings within the centre of the soil anomaly and sheared volcanics and quartz veins were intersected over 150 -200m south of the granite contact. Results from Siona are expected before the end of December.

The Tango shear was targeted with two diamond holes on Line 4, hole DMDD005 on Line 3 and in shallow scout RC holes drilled on Lines 5 and 13. Early indications are that mineralisation within the broader 30m wide shear zone is focused within a narrow high grade zone. Best results included 1.4m at 2.57g/t Au from 52.1m in DMDD002 (Line 4), 3.95m at 2.99g/t Au from 21.3m including 3.1m at 3.47g/t Au from 21.3m in DMDD005 (Line 3), 3m at 2.98g/t Au from 24m in DMRC125 (Line 5) and 6m at 0.69g/t Au from 78m in DMRC141 (Line 13). Drilling suggests that the Tango mineralisation plunges to the NE. This is supported by the impressive intercept of 18m at 3.0g/t Au from 24m including 3m at 9.5g/t Au from 27m in DMRC080 on Line 4b drilled 200m west of DMRC125 where the shear reported 3m at 2.98g/t Au. The potential plunge geometry of high grade mineralisation will be followed up with deeper conventional RC drilling.

Mineralisation at Douze Match appears more complex than initially perceived. All data will be assessed once all results including those from drilling at Siona have been reported. The Company will consider looking at alternative geophysical methods to better understand structural complexities in the area. The NW structural orientations identified in historic airborne magnetic surveys flown over the area in conjunction with extensive NW orientated artisanal alluvial workings need further investigation to determine the true orientations of structures which sourced the significant coherent soil anomalies and historic mining sites.

Drilling has now been stopped at Douze Match so that the RC rig can replace the RC rig at Kebigada which had a breakdown. Samples from all 48 scout shallow RC holes drilled on 3 lines across the workings and high grade soil anomaly at Siona have been submitted for assay. All RC samples were 3m composite samples with results from all holes drilled at Siona and from two lines which tested the contact zone north of Tango expected in December.

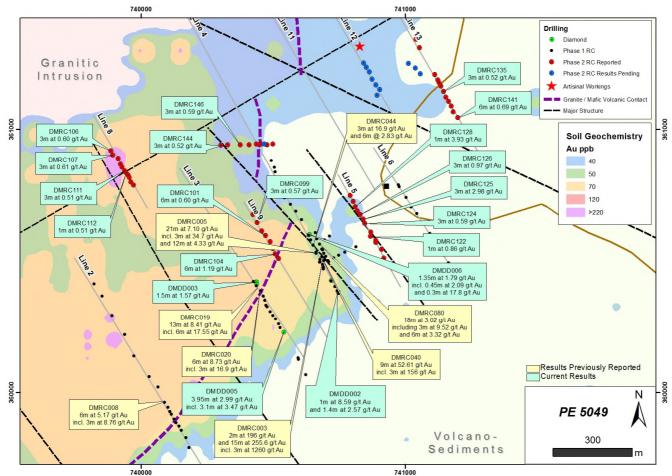


Figure 4: Shallow RC drill hole locations on soil geochemistry at Douze Match

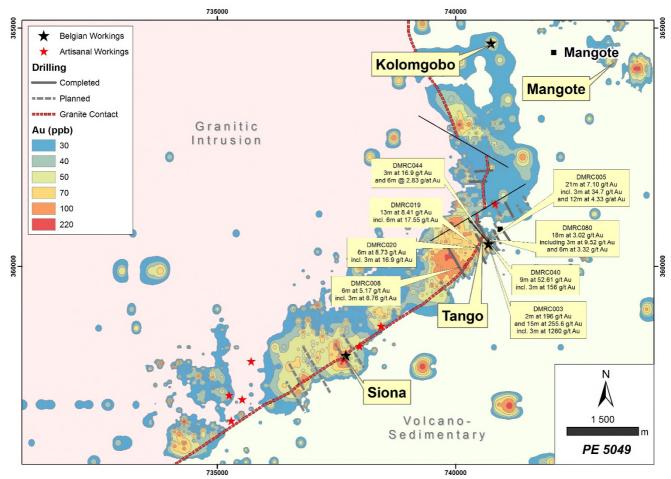


Figure 5: Soil anomaly and drill lines at Douze Match

Table 1: Summary of infill RC drill holes and significant intersections received at KebigadaShear Zone on the Giro Gold Project. DRC

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
GRRC162	749177	344145	873	45	-60	150.0	3	28	25	1.25 ¹
						including	5	15	10	2.27
							45	47	2	1.12
							52	53	1	0.88
							58	72	14	0.95
						Including	63	64	1	3.74
							112	114	2	0.65
							121	122	1	0.74
GRRC163	749227	344195	878	45	-60	132	0	11	11	0.84 ¹
							11	22	11	0.74
							26	52	26	0.63
						including	44	45	1	1.66
							58	64	6	0.52
							78	79	1	0.57
							83	98	15	0.54
							106	113	7	0.53
							117	123	6	0.63
GRRC164	749266	344240	871	45	-60	132.0	0	4	4	1.14 ^{1 2}
							6	14	8	0.56
							18	35	17	0.77
						including	25	26	1	2.04
							42	56	14	0.46
							60	66	6	0.56
							76	90	14	0.85
						including	80	81	1	3.51
							95	96	1	1.13
							119	128	9	0.58
GRRC165	749282	344258	871	45	-60	63.0	1	12	11	0.91 ¹
							12	15	3	1.54
							19	22	3	0.78 ²
							25	26	1	1.23
							41	42	1	0.58
							51	52	1	0.56
GRRC166	749304	344286	871	45	-60	150.0	1	5	4	1.65 ¹
						including	2	3	1	3.28 ¹
							13	21	8	0.61
							74	77	3	0.57
							138	139	1	0.61
							147	150	3	0.77
GRRC167	749357	344328	873	45	-60	150.0	1	8	7	0.81 ¹
							9	16	7	1.62
						including	14	15	1	3.81
							29	32	3	0.75

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
							40	41	1	0.65
							52	53	1	0.68
							91	93	2	0.77
							99	101	2	1.39
							118	119	1	0.89
							130	134	4	0.91
GRRC168	749377	344352	871	45	-60	120.0	35	36	1	0.51
				1			69	70	1	1.00
GRRC169	748874	344171	860	45	-60	150.0				NSR
GRRC170	748913	344229	871	45	-60	105.0	1	4	3	0.80 1
							70	78	8	1.63
						including	70	76	6	2.00
GRRC171	748942	344260	866	45	-60	126	0	1	1	1.39 ¹²
							9	17	8	0.89
						including	13	14	1	1.77
							59	60	1	0.95
							94	95	1	0.65
							124	126	2	0.78
GRRC172	748973	344286	863	45	-60	141	0	1	1	0.91 ¹
							12	27	15	0.56
							33	48	15	0.68
						including	33	35	2	1.39
							67	79	12	0.53
							100	105	5	0.52
							110	141	31	2.41
						including	122	140	18	3.31
						and	132	141	9	5.20
GRRC173	749013	344331	863	45	-60	150	0	2	2	0.67 ¹
							21	24	3	1.41
							31	86	55	1.32
						including	75	83	8	2.36
							90	92	2	0.67
							99	118	19	1.55
							125	150	25	1.86
						including	140	150	10	2.70
GRRC174	749055	344372	863	43	-60	96.0	0	1	1	1.54 ¹
							1	7	6	1.46
							18	25	7	1.47
						including	20	22	2	2.48
							29	36	7	1.01
							46	77	31	1.18
						including	61	70	9	2.46
							83	85	2	0.76
							92	95	3	0.61

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
GRRC175	749085	344402	865	43	-60	150.0	0	2	2	1.68 ¹
							2	6	4	1.12 ²
							11	19	8	0.93
-							24	38	14	0.67
-							45	59	14	0.68
						including	56 65	57	1	2.29
						including	78	97 87	32 9	1.30 2.33
						including	103	116	13	0.51
							135	139	4	1.10
							148	149	1	0.53
GRRC176	749132	344452	866	43	-60	99.0	0	2	2	2.29 ¹²
							14	15	1	2.04 ²
							16	59	43	1.10
						including	16	25	9	1.82 ²
							75	81	6	0.87
							86	99	13	0.85
						including	98	99	1	2.73
GRRC177	749150	344473	866	43	-60	123.0	0	5	5	1.77 ¹
							5	10	5	0.70
						including	0	3	3	2.32
							19	25	6	0.53
						including	32 84	96 95	64 11	0.94 1.41
						including	109	113	4	1.41
							121	122	1	0.50
GRRC178	749190	344506	863	43	-60	132.0	0	3	3	2.90 ¹²
							11	23	12	1.30 ²
						including	12	13	1	2.77
						0	52	76	24	0.66
							83	84	1	0.69
							98	100	2	0.59
							122	127	5	0.55
GRRC179	749106	344424	867	43	-60	108.0	0	3	3	2.54 ¹
							3	55	52	1.04
						including	33	39	6	1.86
CREDOCC	740004	244204	0.00	42		202.0	62	99	37	0.61
GRDD008	748931	344381	862	43	-55	292.0	0 2	5 2.3	5 0.3	1.07 2.90
						including	<u> </u>	2.3	0.3	0.86
							24	47	23	1.52
						including	25	28	3	4.96
						including	34.5	41	6.5	1.77
							53	58	5	1.06
							62	71	9	0.54

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
							102	107.5	5.5	0.56
							113	123	10	0.74
							126.3	146	19.7	0.63
							150	153	3	0.60
							157	182	25	0.74
							186	188	2	0.81
							197	198.15	1.15	0.78
							202	233	31	1.50
						including	208	209	1	26.9
							237	270	33	1.33
						including	249	259	10	2.46
							275	276	1	0.88
							280	292	12	0.62

¹ - Laterite Intersections

² - Incomplete Intersection. Cavity Intersected

NSR - No Significant Results

A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept

Table 2: Summary of significant intersections received for the diamond and scout shallowRC drilling at Douze Match on the Giro Gold Project, DRC

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC098	740424	360675	878	150	-60	70.0				NSR
DMRC099	740440	360645	878	150	-60	70.0	15	18	3	0.57
DMRC100	740458	360613	878	150	-60	63.0				NSR
DMRC101	740473	360596	877	150	-60	61.0	6	12	6	0.6 ²
DMRC102	740490	360572	878	150	-60	48.0				NSR
DMRC103	740500	360546	879	150	-60	43.0				NSR
DMRC104	740509	360526	878	150	-60	42.0	12	18	6	1.19
DMRC105	740522	360509	878	150	-60	37.0				NSR
DMRC106	739887	360917	856	150	-60	31.0	3	6	3	0.6
DMRC107	739894	360902	856	150	-60	41.0	18	21	3	0.61
DMRC108	739914	360888	860	150	-60	45.0				NSR
DMRC109	739923	360867	860	150	-60	31.0				NSR
DMRC110	739928	360855	860	150	-60	33.0				NSR
DMRC111	739938	360840	861	150	-60	25.0	21	24	3	0.51
DMRC112	739944	360834	861	150	-60	25.0	24	25	1	0.51
DMRC113	739951	360825	861	150	-60	25.0				NSR
DMRC114	739956	360816	861	150	-60	42.0				NSR
DMRC115	739962	360799	861	150	-60	26.0				NSR
DMRC116	739972	360787	862	150	-60	37.0				NSR
DMRC117	740934	360489	870	150	-70	72.0				NSR
DMRC118	740939	360487	871	330	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC119	740921	360510	872	150	-60	62.0				NSR
DMRC120	740912	360543	873	330	-60	69.0				NSR
DMRC121	740890	360570	870	330	-60	62.0				NSR
DMRC122	740870	360592	875	330	-60	82.0	81	82	1	0.86
DMRC123	740871	360609	878	330	-60	69.0				NSR
DMRC124	740848	360642	878	330	-60	49.0	45	48	3	0.59
DMRC125	740842	360658	883	330	-60	43.0	24	27	3	2.98
DMRC126	740831	360675	883	330	-60	37.0	9	12	3	0.97
DMRC127	740821	360689	883	330	-60	42.0				NSR
DMRC128	740812	360704	884	330	-60	40.0	3	4	1	3.93 ¹²
DMRC129	740805	360724	884	330	-60	54.0				NSR
DMRC130	740793	360748	885	330	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC131	740890	360576	874	330	-60	72.0				NSR
DMRC132	741175	361087	894	330	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC133	741166	361105	894	330	-60	39.0				NSR
DMRC134	741155	361121	894	330	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC135	741146	361142	894	330	-60	49.0	18	21	3	0.52
DMRC136	741137	361162	894	330	-60	37.0				NSR
DMRC137	741129	361175	895	330	-60	29.0				NSR
DMRC138	741125	361186	896	330	-60	48.0				NSR
DMRC139	741114	361206	895	330	-60	48.0				NSR
DMRC140	741183	361066	894	330	-60	72.0				NSR

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au
DMRC141	741200	361044	893	330	-60	92.0	78	84	6	0.69
DMRC142	741055	361308	888	330	-60	31.0				NSR
DMRC143	741042	361340	886	330	-60	39.0				NSR
DMRC144	740303	360939	873	90	-60	75.0	27	30	3	0.52
DMRC145	740329	360940	874	90	-60	67.0				NSR
DMRC146	740376	360941	876	90	-60	55.0	9	12	3	0.59
DMRC147	740410	360941	877	90	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC148	740437	360943	878	90	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC149	740455	360943	878	90	-60	49.0				NSR
DMRC150	740478	360940	879	90	-60	61.0				NSR
DMRC151	740500	360943	880	90	-60	51.0				NSR
DMDD002	740746	360382	848	330	-60	116.5	0	1	1	8.59 ¹
							52.1	53.5	1.4	2.57
DMDD003	740435	360420	850	150	-55	47.5	5	9	4	0.37
						including	5	5.5	0.5	1.46
							25	26.5	1.5	1.57
DMDD004	740437	360420	850	150	-55	49.1				NSR
DMDD005	740540	360228	864	330	-60	116.7	21.3	25.25	3.95	2.99
						including	21.3	24.4	3.1	3.47
DMDD006	740637	360600	866	150	-55	251.0	28.45	29.8	1.35	1.79
						including	29.35	29.8	0.45	2.09
							30.5	30.8	0.3	17.8

¹ - Laterite Intersections

² - Incomplete Intersection, Cavity Intersected

NSR - No Significant Results

A cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used with a maximum dilution of 3m within each intercept

Project Background and Potential

The Giro Gold Project comprises two exploitation permits covering a surface area of 610km² and lies within the Kilo-Moto Belt, a significant under-explored greenstone belt which hosts Randgold Resources' 17-million ounce Kibali group of deposits, lying within 30km of Giro. Kibali produced 642,720 ounces of gold in 2015 and is targeting production of 610,000 ounces for 2016, confirming a favourable mining environment in the region.

Historically, the Belgians mined high grade gold veins and laterite at Giro, Peteku, Douze Match, Mangote and Kai-Kai, all of which lie within an interpreted 30km structural corridor which transgresses both licenses from the SE to the NW. Initial focus was at Giro where Burey's exploration was concentrated on drilling and geochemical sampling in the area mined historically during Belgian rule and in areas currently being mined by artisanal means. Drilling under Burey's >200ppb gold-in-soil anomaly which extends over 2,000m x 900m, defined a significant zone of mineralisation over 1,400m x 400m which is open at depths exceeding 150m. Highly significant diamond and RC drilling results included 97m at 2.56g/t Au from surface, 47m at 4.13g/t Au from 25m, incl. 29m at 5.93g/t Au from 25m and 38.1m at 2.53g/t Au from 191m including 30.6m at 3.00g/t Au from 198.5m. The Giro Prospect is cross-cut by numerous high-grade ENE-trending structures currently mined by artisanal miners and identified in the diamond drilling. One such vein at Peteku reported 4m at 21.7g/t Au.

The Company has completed soil sampling programmes for complete coverage of the corridor and is in process of sampling the remaining areas of both licences for new discovery or to assist with identifying

areas to be dropped off to save on licence fees. Highly significant soil anomalies were defined at Douze Match and Adoku where shallow scout drilling at Douze Match returned exceptional results of 2m at 196g/t Au from 12m and 15m at 255.6g/t Au from 15m, including 3m at 1,260g/t Au from 15m.

To the north, Belgian colonials mined two deposits on PE 5049 up to the end of the colonial era in the 1960s. These were the Mangote open pit where historic drilling results included 0.6m at 37g/t Au and 0.35m at 485g/t Au and the Kai-Kai underground workings. There is no record of methods used to obtain these results. Only quartz veins were sampled historically by the Belgians although recent diamond drilling reported a best intersection of 8.91m at 3.09g/t Au from 78.05m confirming potential for a broader zone of mineralisation surrounding high grade quartz veins. Both deposits are associated with a 1km long soil anomaly.

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Competent Person's Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on, and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Klaus Eckhof, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Eckhof is a director of Burey Gold Limited. Mr Eckhof has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Eckhof consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to the Giro Gold Project, other than the new results the subject of this report, has been previously reported by the Company in compliance with JORC 2012 in various market releases, with the last one being dated 9 November 2016. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those earlier market announcements.

Appendix A

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report Kebigada and Douze Match prospects Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
CRITERIA Sampling techniques	 Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such 	RC - Kebigada Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain a 2kg sample for every 1m drilled which was sent to SGS accredited laboratory in Mwanza. Samples were homogenised 3 times before splitting off the 2kg sample. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples were then prepared to produce a 50g subsample from each 2kg sample for fire assay with AA finish in an accredited laboratory. RC – Douze Match Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain a 600g sample for every 1m drilled which was then used to obtain
	more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	a 3m composite sample. The samples were then prepared as per industry standards above to produce a 50g subsample from each 1.8kg sample for fire assay with AA finish in an accredited laboratory. Diamond – Kebigada & Douze
		Match Sampling of diamond core was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. Sampling was carried out according to lithological/structural boundaries having a minimum sample width of 40cm and a maximum sample width of 2m. HQ and NQ samples were split with the same half consistently submitted for assay. The samples

which had an average weight of roughly 3-4kg were then crushed and split in an accredited laboratory to

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		produce a 50g charge for fire assay with AA finish.
Drilling techniques	• Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	 RC – Kebigada & Douze Match Reverse circulation drilling of holes with an 11.1cm diameter hammer was employed to drill oriented holes. The holes were oriented with a compass. Downhole surveys were carried out every 30m. Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match HQ core drilling down to fresh rock after which the hole was cased off before changing to NQ. A triple tube core barrel was used in the weathered profile after which a standard or double tube core barrel was used to ensure maximum core recovery. The holes were oriented with a compass, and surveyed with a Reflex digital survey single shot camera with a survey recorded every 30m. Core was orientated using a spear.
Drill sample recovery	 Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material. 	 RC – Kebigada & Douze Match All samples were weighed on site to establish sample recoveries. Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. As poor recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. However, intervals containing lateritic lithologies were labelled as such (see drill results Table 1). During drilling, cavities resulting in significant sample loss were encountered and recorded. Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match All core is fitted and measured at the drill site and core gains or recoveries recorded against the driller's depths. Sample recovery was recorded in the drill logs, as well as sample loss. Core recoveries were generally better than 80% in the weathered zone greater than 95% in the intermediate and fresh profile. In instances where recoveries were consistently less than 80%, holes were re-drilled. Where losses were noted in the saprolitic interval sample widths were limited to

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		the width of the run with a maximum of 1.5m which was the length of the core barrel. As poor recovery affected a minority of the samples, the poor recovery was not taken into account while calculating mineralised intervals. Holes were cased off to bedrock to maximise sample recovery and limit contamination.
Logging	• Whether core and chip samples have	RC – Kebigada & Douze Match
	 been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	Each metre of drill sample has been logged, recording its lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation, quartz veining and water content. The total length of all drill holes was logged. Diamond – Kebigada & Douze
	• The total length and percentage of the	Match
	relevant intersections logged.	All core was logged geologically, geotechnically and structurally at industry standard levels. Core is marked with metre marks every metre and orientation and cut lines marked on every hole according to a fixed procedure. Logging is both qualitative and quantitative with core photographed for both wet and dry sample before being split. The total length of all drill holes was logged recording lithology, alteration, weathering, colour, grain size, strength, mineralisation and quartz veining.
Subsampling	• If core, whether cut or sawn and	RC - Kebigada
<i>techniques and sample preparation</i>	 whether quarter, half or all core taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality 	Each metre sample was thoroughly homogenised by running the sample through the splitter 3 times before splitting off 2kg from each 1m sample, a sample of roughly 2kg was bagged in a clear plactic bag with pro printed
	and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	in a clear plastic bag with pre-printed sample ticket. Sampling was carried
	• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representativity of samples.	out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field
	• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The sample bags containing 2kg of RC drill sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania in a sealed vehicle.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	The final sample was crushed to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1000g of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was obtained for fire assay at SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.
		Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.
		Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.
		RC – Douze Match
		Each metre sample was thoroughly homogenised by running the sample through the splitter 3 times before splitting off 600g from each 1m sample, which were combined into 3m composite samples. Following this, a sample of roughly 1.8kg was bagged in a clear plastic bag with a pre- printed sample ticket. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varying grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples bags containing 1.8kg of RC drill sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.
		The final sample was crushed to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1000g of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was obtained for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.
		Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.

CRITERIA

JORC Code Explanation

Comment

Samples sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of lateritic lithology, a nugget effect could potentially occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.

Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match

The highly weathered saprolitic zone was split using a bladed instrument. As soon as core had sufficient strength to withstand cutting using a diamond saw the cutting method was changed to the latter. All core was halved with the same half selected for sampling according to procedure. Sampling was then conducted according to geology or structure generally having a maximum sample width of 50cm for HQ core and 1m for NQ core although there were exceptions which were largely a result of core losses. Half core samples were then bagged in clear plastic bags with pre-printed sample tickets. Sampling was carried out under strict QAQC procedures as per industry standards where certified reference materials (CRMs) of varving grades, blank samples and field duplicates are each inserted at a rate of 1 in 30 so that every 10th sample is a quality control sample. The samples bags containing roughly 3-4kg of diamond core sample were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Tanzania.

The final sample was crushed to >70% of the sample passing as less than 2mm. 1kg of sample was split from the crushed sample and pulverised until 70% of the material could pass a 75um sieve. From this, a 50g sample was selected for fire assay at SGS Laboratories.

Crushing and pulverising were subject to regular quality control practices of the laboratory.

Sample sizes are appropriate considering the grain size of the samples. However, in the case of

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		lateritic lithology, a nugget effect is likely to occur. Intervals in laterites will therefore be treated separately in any resource estimations.
Quality of assay	• The nature, quality and appropriateness	RC - Kebigada
data and laboratory tests	of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.	The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited
	• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	method). This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample is re-assayed using Fire Assay
	• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	gravitational method (non-accredited method). In addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample.
		In total, 2478 samples were submitted for assay, including 249 QAQC samples:
		- 83 certified standards with known gold content were inserted in the series. 5 standards failed, 3 predominantly from the higher grade standards and 2 from the intermediate grade standards. The possible causes for failure are being investigated.
		- 83 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. 82 returned acceptable values.
		- 83 duplicate samples were re- assayed for gold. 30 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample. This denotes possible nugget effect and is currently being investigated.
		Diamond — Kebigada
		The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample or standard sample.

CRITERIA

JORC Code Explanation

Comment

351 samples were submitted which included 12 blanks and 11 standards

- of the 11 standards submitted 8 return results within the acceptable criteria. Three of the higher grade standards failed, possible reasons are being investigated.

- all 12 blank samples returned acceptable values.

- 12 Duplicate drill core samples were also submitted, 5 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample potentially due to a nugget effect.

RC – Douze Match

The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire Assay with an AA finish (accredited method). This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. Where the Au grade is above the 100g/t detection limit, the sample is re-assaved using Fire Assay gravitational method (non-accredited method). In addition to the laboratory's internal QAQC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample, duplicate or standard sample.

In total, 1010 samples were submitted for assay, including 102 QAQC samples:

- 34 certified standards with known gold content were inserted in the series. 3 Standard samples failed and the reasons for failure are currently being investigated.

- 34 blank samples were inserted in the analytical series. All returned acceptable values.

- 33 duplicate samples were reassayed for gold. 14 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample. This denotes moderate nugget effect, also noted by SGS Laboratories in their internal QAQC checks.

Diamond – Douze Match

The laboratory used 50g of sample and analysed samples using Fire

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment			
		Assay with an AA finish. This technique is considered an appropriate method to evaluate total gold content of the samples. In addition to the laboratory's internal QC procedure, every 10th field sample comprised a blank sample or standard sample.			
		520 samples were submitted which included 17 blanks and 17 standards - of the 17 standards submitted 16 return results within the acceptable criteria.			
		- all 17 blank samples returned acceptable values.			
		- 18 Duplicate drill core samples were also submitted, 7 samples fell out of the 20% difference range with the original sample.			
Verification of	The verification of significant intersections	RC – Kebigada & Douze Match			
sampling and assaying	<i>by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • The use of twinned holes.	Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked for inconsistencies and stored in an			
	• Documentation of primary data, data	Access database.			
	entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is done according to standardised header, lithological			
	• <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	and structural information. Data is then input into EXCEL spreadsheets which are then emailed to the database manager for input into Access. Data is then interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.			
		Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match			
		Log and sampling data was entered into spreadsheets, and then checked by the Exploration Manager for inconsistencies and stored in an Access database.			
		No holes were twinned.			
		Holes are logged by hand on printed log sheets. Logging is done according to standardised header, lithological and structural information. Data is then input into EXCEL spreadsheets which are then emailed to the database manager for input into			

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		Access. Data is then interrogated and all discrepancies are communicated and resolved with field teams to ensure only properly verified data is stored in the Access database.
Location of data points	 Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	Drill hole collars were recorded with a Garmin handheld GPS with less than 10m accuracy. Hole positions are marked using tape and compass reducing relative error to less than 1metre along each drill line. The holes will be surveyed using a DGPS with centimetre accuracy. Coordinates are reported in the WGS84-UTM35N Grid system.
Data spacing and distribution	 Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	RC - Kebigada The program is considered to be "infill" drilling between the 200m spaced existing drill lines. This additional drilling will reduce the drill lines spacing to 100m, for possible inferred resource estimation. The average depth of the RC holes is 130m Diamond - Kebigada The diamond drilling program is designed to delineate the down-dip
		extensions of the mineralised zones. It is envisaged to drill at least one diamond hole per section. RC – Douze Match
		The program has been designed to test the saprolite and 6m of bedrock to enable identification of the bedrock lithology and mineralised structures which sourced a significant gold in soil anomaly. Holes were not drilled for resource purposes although all QAQC procedures were applied. All reported samples were from 3m composite samples. The average depth of the RC holes is 50m.
		Diamond – Douze Match The program was designed to establish continuity of mineralisation at depth and to better understand structural and lithological controls on mineralisation. Data spacing is adequate for reporting results but data spread is insufficient to establish grade continuity along the strike of

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		the mineralised zone for a mineral resource estimate.
		No compositing was applied.
		The average depth of the diamond holes is 116m.
Orientation of	• Whether the orientation of sampling	RC and Diamond - Kebigada
<i>data in relation to geological structure</i>	 achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key 	Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted strike of the mineralised zone already drill delineated by the first phase of drilling.
	mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this	RC – Douze Match
	should be assessed and reported if material.	Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural strike and strike of the Au in soil anomalism, interpreted to reflect the strike of mineralisation, assumed from field-based structural observations to have a general east- north-east orientation.
		Diamond – Douze Match
		Drill holes were oriented perpendicularly to the interpreted structural strike and strike of the Au in soil anomalism, interpreted to reflect the strike of mineralisation, assumed from field-based structural observations to have a general east- north-east orientation. The orientation of the high grade mineralised structure is not clear from the limited exposure but appears to have a NE-SW trend which suggests drilling is perpendicular to the structure.
Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples were collected under strict supervision of the Senior Exploration Geologist. Bagged samples were then labelled and sealed and stored on site in a locked dwelling for transport to the laboratory. Samples were transported to the laboratory in a sealed vehicle under supervision of a contracted logistics company.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	The Company's sampling techniques and data have not to date been the subject of any 3 rd party audit or review. However, they are deemed to be of industry standard and satisfactory and supervised by the

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		Company's senior and experienced geologists.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	 Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	The project comprises two Exploitation Permits (Permis d'Exploitation), PE5046 and PE5049. These are owned by a joint venture company Giro Goldfields Exploration sarl formed between Amani Consulting sarl (65%) and Société Minière de Kilo-Moto sarl (SOKIMO) (35%), both DRC registered entities. Burey Gold holds 85% of Amani Consulting. Tenure is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties	The licensed area has not been systematically explored since the end of Belgian colonial rule in 1960. Two field visits were conducted in the area, the first in 2010 by the "Office des Mines d'or de Kilo-Moto" (OKIMO), and the second in December 2011 by Universal Consulting SPRL, working for Amani.
		Following a review of historical and previous exploration data, Panex Resources Inc. conducted a first RC drilling campaign at the Giro prospect between December 2013 and February 2014, completing 57 holes for 2,888m.
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The geological setting is comprised mostly of volcano-sedimentary rocks from the Kibalian complex, with multiple granites and granitoid intrusions. A network of faults seems to have been reactivated at different intervals.
		Kebigada
		On the Giro prospect, the main lithologies hosting the mineralisation are saprolite, quartz veins and stringers and silicified volcano- sediments. Mineralisation is associated with quartz veining and silicification of

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		host rocks along a major NW trending shear zone. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and silicification.
		Douze Match
		On the Douze Match prospect, the mineralisation is predominantly hosted in sulphide rich (pyrite and pyrhotite) sheared mafic volcanics and quartz veins and stringers. Mineralisation is mostly associated with visible gold, disseminated sulphides, quartz veining and silicification of host rocks along a major NE trending shear zone. NE mineralisation is also evident along the granite/mafic volcanic contact zone and within a sulphide rich mineralised load. Generally higher gold grades are associated with greater percentages of sulphide (pyrite) and quartz veining.
Drill hole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill	Drill hole collar data and main interva are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Elevation data was recorded using
	<i>holes:</i> o <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	Garmin handheld GPS. Once the initial programme has been completed all drill hole collars will be surveyed with
	o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in	a DGPS to accurately establish position and elevation.
	metres) of the drill hole collar	
	o dip and azimuth of the hole	
	o down hole length and interception depth	
	o hole length.	
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.	RC - Kebigada
		Each sample represented 1m of RC drilling.
		To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a
	• Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and	maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au.

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
	 procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.
		RC – Douze Match
		Each sample represented 3m of RC drilling.
		To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au.
		The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.
		Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match
		Each sample generally represented 1m of diamond drilling however lithological and structural contacts are taken in consideration and intervals adjusted accordingly.
		To calculate assay intervals, a cut-off grade of 0.5g/t Au was used, with a maximum dilution of 3m at <0.5g/t Au.
		The results were weighted by length to calculate mean grades over sample intervals.
Relationship	 These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. 	RC – Kebigada & Douze Match
between mineralisation widths and		All drill holes were inclined at -60° from horizontal
widths and intercept lengths		Generally drilling is perpendicular to the strike and dip of the mineralised zones. Down hole lengths are reported since difficulty in determining true widths from RC drilling.
	• If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
		Diamond – Kebigada & Douze Match
		The drill holes were drilled with dips of -50° and -60° generally at -55°
		Drilling has indicated that the drill holes were drilled normal to the foliation but structural logging suggests mineralisation is associated with multiple structural orientations which makes it difficult to ascertain the true structural orientation controlling mineralisation

CRITERIA	JORC Code Explanation	Comment
		True widths could not be determined as dip of mineralisation is still not clear with limited overlap in drill holes but is estimated to be 80-85% when using the dip of the regional foliation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Figure 1 shows the drill collar positions, and mineralised intervals are reported in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the drill collar position for the mineralised interval reported in
		Table 2.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	Drill holes drilled in the current program are shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3 for all the results received Kebigada which are reported in Table 1 and for Douze Match in Table 2, according to the data aggregation method described previously. All high grade intercepts are reported as included intervals.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	 Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	Regional and infill soil sampling and geological mapping and sampling is ongoing on mining licence PE 5049, with infill soil sampling ongoing where significant soil anomalies have been previously identified in the regional soil sampling programme.
Further work	 The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	One diamond and one RC rig will continue drilling at the Kebigada Prospect until the ongoing infill RC and deep diamond drilling programmes have been completed. All results from Douze Match and Kebigada will then be assessed before commencing with new drill programmes. More detail on the programmes can be found in the body of the current announcement.
		The soil sampling programmes, including mapping and channel sampling of all exposures have been extended to identify potential mineralisation within the interpreted 30km mineralised corridor crossing both licences (PE's 5046 and 5049).